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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOVARY THEATRE, BOWERY. NEW YORK HUR-
LACE-ROBERTS OF THE HEATH, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 231 St. between 13 and 14th av.
-RIP VAN WINKLE. Matinee at 2 1/2.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. THE SPECTACLE OF
THE BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 2 1/2.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.
-COQUETTES.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 72 Broadway. -LITTLE
JACK SHEPPARD. Matinee at 2.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.
-LES BRIGANDS. Matinee at 2.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. THE FANTOMINE OF
WAX. Matinee at 2.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 20th st. -Perfor-
mances every afternoon and evening.OLIVE THEATRE, 72 Broadway. -VARIETY ENTERTAIN-
MENT. Matinee at 2.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.
-SARATOGA. Matinee at 2.STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street. -GRAND CON-
CERT.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.
-THE LOVE CHASE-LOAN OF A LOVER. Matinee at 2.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. -THE HEIR AT
LAW.TOMMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. -VA-
RIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.THEATRE COMIQUE, 534 Broadway. -COMIC VOCAL-
IS, NEGRO ACTS, &c. -THE BLACK DWARF. Matinee.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 82 Broadway.
-NEGRO MINSTRELS, FADS, &c. Matinee at 2.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 St. between 6th
and 7th av. -NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2.APOLLO HALL, corner 25th street and Broadway.
-DR. COLEY'S DIABLO OF IRELAND.BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE. -WAGGERS, HOGGERS &
WAGGERS MINSTRELS. -CHRISTMAS PASTORALE, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. -SCENES IN
THE RING, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 743 Broadway.
-SCIENCE AND ART.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.
-SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Monday, December 26, 1870.

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ence-Advertisements.FIRST CASE FOR THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.-
Prince Charles of Roumania calls the atten-
tion of the European great Powers to the fact
that his position as settled by the Treaty of
Paris is no longer tenable. A first case for
the European Congress-and the "sick man"
again in the East. The diplomatic doctors
will have plenty of practice if they once open
a general hospital.A GRAND "STAR."-The Empress Eugénie
is negotiating for the hire of Drury Lane
theatre, London, in order that she may ar-
range a benefit performance in aid of the fund
for the relief of the French prisoners of war.
It will be a brilliant occasion-a "star" man-
agement lending additional light to the star of
charity.THE MINERS' UNION, in its recent secret
session at Tanamunga, Pa., ordered all miners to
quit work on a strike for higher wages. This,
too, in the dead of winter, when the miners all
admit that the companies have a great quan-
tity of coal on hand and the families of some
of them are already near starvation; but the
secret council is a Holy Vehm, whose decrees
must be obeyed.THE ITALIANS have resolved, by legislative
vote, to go to Rome "within six months."
They may not have the pleasure of meeting
his Holiness the Pope in the Eternal City at
that time, and so be left in the same position
as Oliver Goldsmith was when an intrusive
acquaintance took away the haunch of venison
from his rooms-Left alone to reflect, having emptied the shelf;
With nobody with me; as sea by myself.GETTING CAUTIOUS.-The announcement
that the Germans are fortifying their line of
retreat between Versailles and Metz will be
received with some surprise. It is an indica-
tion that they are less confident than formerly.
True enough, the measure is purely one of pre-
caution, but that it should be taken only at this
late date is significant of apprehensions lest
the necessity may arise for strongholds to fall
back upon.THE LUXEMBOURG AND BLACK SEA NAVI-
GATION QUESTIONS are looming up still more
prominently from Berlin to the Hague and
thence to Constantinople. No want of cases
for the consideration of the diplomatic doctors
who will assemble in consultation in the
London Conference January 3, 1871. Delicate
cases, too-chronic ailments, for the cure of
which the entire range of remedies embraced
in the existing cabinet pharmacopoeias have
been already tried in vain.General Grant and the Republicans-Gov-
ernor Hoffman and the Democracy.Confusion prevails in the republican camp.
There has been something like a promontory
West Indian hurricane in the Senate. Sumner
has been giving full vent to his wrath against
the President, and his threats of a *déclanché*
have carried terror into the ranks of the admin-
istration and great joy into the tents of the
democracy. They who have looked upon
Sumner as an agent of Beelzebub now find him
transformed into an angel of light, while they
who have regarded him as a model of radical
heroism now denounce him as a traitor. Carl
Schurz, after leading off against General Grant
on the Missouri election, is delighted to play
the battle holder to Sumner on St. Domingo.
Paterson, of New Hampshire, and Tipton, of
Nebraska, stand by Sumner on the test vote, and
twenty other republican Senators, including
Fenton, are among the missing. What does
all this mean? Is it the beginning of a
destructive political cyclone, or a black squall
which will soon blow over? There is mischief
in the wind and in the gathering clouds East,
West and South. Suddenly these questions-
What can General Grant do with this unman-
ageable republican party? What can the
republican party do with General Grant? -
divert the American mind, even from the tre-
mendous issues involved in the present siege
of Paris and all the political complications of
Europe.The movements of the party engineers on
both sides for the next Presidency are becom-
ing very interesting. The republicans are de-
moralized, and some of their most trusted
leaders and most skillful managers are work-
ing for a new deal or a new party; but still
the party has a common base of operations in
General Grant and his administration. The
democrats are hopeful, as usual, but they have
no generally recognized head or platform and
no base of operations but Tammany Hall, and
Tammany is admonished from the West that
she is only a local organization, with all
her money and all her spoils. A month ago
there was hardly a whisper from the
republican camp against General Grant as its
candidate for 1872, but now we are warned
that within the next two years the whole face
of things may be changed. A month ago,
flushed with the great success of another elec-
tion of their Governor, Tammany hailed her
champion, Hoffman, as the coming man for
the next democratic nomination, certain and
sure; but now, from the growing democracy
of the West the Sackems recoil and wish it
to be understood that Hoffman is not their
ultimate and that they do not intend even to
press his claims if objectionable to the great
Western wing of the party.General Grant is again in the Wilderness.
Will he be able to push forward, or be com-
pelled to fall back? Massachusetts is per-
plexed with the defection of Sumner; Mis-
souri is lost by the bolt of Brown and Schurz;
Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina have,
by similar divisions, been given over to the
enemy, and now Georgia follows suit, and by
a vote which indicates the speedy recovery of
the whole South by the democratic party.
Nor is this all; for while the Chicago Tribune,
hitherto a sort of Red Cloud or Spotted Tail
among the radical tribes of the West, is now
among the bolters on "revenue reform," the
New York Tribune, the Marplot of its party in
the Empire State, proclaims that it is too
soon by at least a year to talk of General
Grant's superior claims as the republican
candidate for the succession. How is General
Grant to extricate himself from this entangle-
ment? He escaped from the jungle of the
Legislature-Congress, Meeting Between the
Minister's Secretary and a Herald Correspondent-
Bloody Family Feud-Reported Mutiny
Jailed-General News Items.The Western "revenue reform" bolters, they
say, have been coquetting with Senator
Trumbull, of Illinois, and Gratz Brown,
Governor elect of Missouri, in view of a
candidate for the new party of the Chicago
Tribune, and Trumbull, like Barkis, "is will-
ing," and so is Brown, provided the demo-
cracy will come over. Sumner, it is rumored,
is really aspiring for the White House, and
thinks that there will be an opening for him
with the removal of Grant from the course.
Fenton, it is suspected, deliberately meditates
in '72 the independent dodge of Martin Van
Buren of 1848 against the regular party
candidate, should that candidate be Grant, and
all these mutineers have their followers. How
is Grant to escape with a whole skin? How is
the republican party to escape a crushing de-
feat from these divisions, factions and cliques
operating for a new shuffle, cut and deal, and
a scrub race? We cannot tell. There is an
armistice at Washington, in the absence of
Congress, among these clashing cliques and
factions, till the 4th of January, and, with the
return of the two houses to business, even the
wrath of Sumner may have cooled down, and
he may be ready for a compromise between
St. Domingo and the Alabama claims. Secre-
tary Fish, it appears, at a dinner he gave the
other evening to the Senate Committee on
Foreign Relations, discovered that Sumner's
wrath was not implacable, inasmuch as he
cordially fraternized over the wine and wal-
nuts with Morton, the chosen champion
of the President against Sumner in the
Senate. In any event the troubles
of General Grant, as the head of the
republican church, and the dangers threatened
his administration and his party, are very
serious, and perhaps the best expedient
towards a rectification of these disorders, to
begin with, would be a reconstruction of the
Cabinet. Surely a Cabinet reconstruction,
based upon a new departure on Cuba or the
Alabama claims, or both, dropping St. Do-
mingo, would spike the guns of Sumner and
shut up Trumbull, Carl Schurz, Gratz Brown,
Fenton and all the other soreheads in the
detached city of Strasbourg on the Rhine
frontier.On the democratic side all these late develop-
ments of republican discords are deligh-
tful. Without a chief or principle or platform
or plan upon which to rally they are sure of
the prize this time. But as their confidence
increases the active jealousies between this
section and that section, this man, that man
and the other, begin to appear. The demo-
cracy of the West are advancing their claims,
and they will be tried with no longer. NewYork they consider safe with any man, and
Hoffman will not do for Indiana. But why
talk of any candidate for the democracy,
when, under the two-thirds rule, some new
man, wholly unexpected, may be nominated,
after the fashion of Polk in 1844 and Pierce in
1852? The only thing which appears to be cer-
tain in this business is the fixed determination
of the West against Governor Hoffman. It is
evident that he was brought out too soon, and
that he must wait a little longer.Governor Hoffman, on the other hand, has,
we may say, been officially withdrawn from
the course by Tammany. The anti-Hoffman
outcry from the West has caused the Sackems
to spike their big gun and abandon the Presi-
dential field. This, however, may be only a
ruse, like that of the positive, peremptory and
three times repeated Presidential declination
of Seymour. No matter. The Western "Pen-
dleton Escort" in the Tammany Convention of
1868 learned the trick to their cost, and "a
burnt child dreads the fire." The Western
democrats, in short, are dead set upon taking
their next Presidential candidate from a
ruse, bit or miss, make or break, sink or
swim. In 1860 they went down to Charleston
with this resolution, and as the Southern olig-
archy would not have Douglas the West out
loose from the oligarchy and left them to pad-
dle their own canoe into the rebellion. We
may safely assume, therefore, that New York
will have to give way to the West in 1872, or
that there will be another democratic split and
scrub race, as in 1860. Seymour, in 1868,
manifestly spoiled the cake for Hoffman in
1872, and Tammany will probably make up
to her mind to hold him over for 1876. Is it not
the game of Tammany to look out for the oys-
ters and to avoid quarrelling about the shells?
It is; and as it is, we incline to the opinion
that the Sackems are sincere in their declara-
tions concerning Hoffman, though we fear this
question will not be settled without a terrible
rumpus between New York and the West.Chauncy's Movements.
The reported defeat of General Chauncy at
Le Mans has not been confirmed and proba-
bly will not be. At the same time we are pre-
pared to hear of his retirement to Alençon.
This, in fact, was foreboded by our cor-
respondent writing from Le Mans a few days
ago, and whose letter was sent by cable spec-
ially to the HERALD. Nor will such retire-
ment be necessarily a compulsory retrograde
movement. Chauncy's plan evidently is to
move as far north as he possibly can, so that he
may relieve Bourbaki's forces from the danger
of an attack following the sudden junction of the
two German armies operating in the vicinity of
the Loire. Besides, if Chauncy succeeds in his
flank movement, and throws his army in a
position northwest of Paris, he will virtually
cover Havre and Cherbourg, and will be
heavily reinforced by the forces gathered to
defend those cities. Meanwhile, with General
Faidherbe keeping Manteuffel employed near
Amiens, Bourbaki, who is certainly the ablest
officer now in the French service, may suc-
ceed in forcing his way to Fontainebleau, or
by a vigorous offensive movement compel
the Germans to concentrate against him, and
thus give Chauncy a chance to push on to St.
Denis or some point on the west of Paris.The Richmond Disaster.
The Spotswood Hotel, in Richmond-the
famous Spotswood which saw the brunt of
our civil war and heard within its walls the
secret consultations of the rebel chiefs in their
days of glory and their days of disaster, which
looked upon the numerous horrors that have
so stricken that devoted city of disasters-has
itself fallen before the demon of fire. It was
discovered to be burning at two o'clock yester-
day morning, and before daylight it was a
smoking ruin, and at least seven human lives
had rendered up their last accounts amid
the crash of its falling timbers and the relentless
fury of its flames. The details of the disaster
are heartrending. Similar horrors are familiar
to the people of that unhappy city, for the
wild terrors of the freshest last autumn, and
of the State House disaster last spring, are
still fresh in the memory of all of us; but that
this last calamity-this capesheet of the year's
catastrophes-should have fallen upon Christ-
mas Day-the festival day of all others through-
out the South-like a terrible extinguisher
upon the merry-making of a people, is enough
to make the soberest citizens of Richmond
shake their heads in despair.THE WAR NEWS.-The battle which opened
so favorably for General Faidherbe at Noyon,
on the 23d inst., is reported to have ended on
the 24th with a complete defeat for him. The
details are yet wanting; but the bare fact of a
defeat appears to be fully sustained by the re-
ports which have been received from various
sources. Tours has been again entered by the
German troops. The citizens of Chalons, like
those of Rheims, have resisted the de-
mands of the German garrison, but have been
summarily suppressed and a number of lead-
ing citizens have been sent to Germany as
hostages. The line of railroad communica-
tions between Versailles and Metz is being
fortified. The advance on Lyons has caused
a great excitement in that city, and a rising
among the "reds" is reported.GAMBETTA.-The hardest worker in France
at present is the Minister of the Interior. His
energy is extraordinary. Ever active, always
on the move, present whenever and wherever
emergency demands it, he spares himself in
no respect when France demands so much from
all her sons. From an interview which one of
the HERALD correspondents recently had with
the Minister's private secretary-an interview
sanctioned by Gambetta, and which may be
regarded as the expression of the Minister
himself-the readers of the HERALD can form
a fair estimate of the spirit, determination,
courage and aspirations of the French re-
publican.IT MAY BE TRUE that the Germans have
defeated the French Army of the North near
Amiens, but we doubt if they have routed it.
A few weeks ago the same army was reported
utterly routed before Amiens; nevertheless
it was reorganized with wonderful rapidity,
and by its recent offensive operations com-
pelled General Manteuffel to abandon his
march on Havre and hurry to meet it. If the
French were no more beaten on Friday than
they were before, the German flying army, as
it is called, is not likely to lay siege to Havre
or occupy Cherbourg in a hurry.

Christmas Sermons Yesterday.

Nothing is more significant of the benefit
conferred upon humanity by Christianity than
the unanimity with which persons of all sects
and creeds do honor to the natal day of Christ.
We doubt not that even the Jew and infidel in
our midst were not lacking in a certain self-
satisfaction and undefinable feeling of plea-
sure on the anniversary; for though they
reject Christ as a divine being they cannot
refuse to recognize His coming on Earth as
the opening of a new era which was to confer
and has conferred inestimable blessings upon
mankind. Our civilization, so much gentler
and tenderer than that of the Hebrews and
pagans before the birth of Christ, attests that
He indeed came to bestow peace and good will
upon all men. War, with its countless vic-
tims, may seem to mock the claims of Chris-
tianity; but even in the war of to-day may be
seen the influence of our reli-
gion, mitigating its horrors and sup-
planting with charity and magnanimity the
brutal ferocity of bygone ages. And
something more has come from Christianity.
It has elevated man to a proper manhood; it
has converted woman-the drudge, toy, slave
of twenty centuries ago-to the condition of a
companion of man, equal to him in every
proper respect. Why need we further recapit-
ulate the great benefits Christianity has con-
ferred upon mankind? More brilliant than
the rays of the sun, their light falls upon every
heart and gladdens every home.There was so much unanimity in the ideas
expressed in the sermons delivered yesterday
that to mention those of one preacher is to
make the reader familiar with the ideas of all.
Christ was the theme, and the wondrous re-
sults which have followed His birth were the
burdens of the discourses. But we do not
feel wearied by their sameness in reading over
the sermons. So many reflections arise from
a contemplation of all the good which
Christ has done that we never tire
of the oft-repeated story of His birth.
Divest Him even of the robes of divinity and
He still remains a great, unapproachable
figure, the spirit and incarnation of all that is
pure and righteous, tender and merciful, lov-
ing and just. The greatest benefactor of the
world ever had, adoration and praise of Him nat-
urally spring from our love and gratitude. And
the spectacle presented yesterday of Catholic
and Methodist, Episcopalian and Baptist,
Presbyterian and Congregationalist, and all
the other numerous sects of Christianity,
ceasing for the day to disregard the teachings
of the Sermon on the Mount by searching care-
fully for the notes in their brothers' eyes and
uniting in praise of Christ-such a spectacle
was indeed one to gratify the Christian and
humanitarian. There was little in what Dr.
Chapin said which Father Clancy could not
agree with, and nothing in the sermon of Rev.
Mr. Richardson which could not meet a hearty
response from Rev. Chauncey Giles. And in
like manner Rev. Mr. Morrill, Dr. Schenck,
Rev. Mr. Meredith and other clergymen in
this city united in ignoring their theological
differences and confining their discourses to the
subject of the "Saviour's birth." Even
Brother Beecher's gentle reminder to his con-
gregation that the auction of pews at Plymouth
church would take place next week did not
altogether impair the effect of his sermon.
Of course to this general unanimity there
were some exceptions. At a few of the
churches the preachers went out of their way
to assail the religious dogmas of other sects;
but, on the whole, in this city, Brooklyn,
Washington and elsewhere reported, Christmas
Day in the churches was marked by a spirit of
kindness and charity worthy of the great
anniversary and of true believers in Chris-
tianity.Nor was one saddened by the knowledge
that next Sunday and the Sunday after, and
each succeeding Sabbath day for the next
year, the preachers will resume their on-
slaughts upon one another's creeds, and that
"Popery" and "heresy" will be as fiercely
assailed as if Christ had never brought peace
and good will to all men. There was too
much happiness derived from the unsectarian
sermons of yesterday for it to have been
marred by reflections upon the unpleasant
certainties of the future.PEACE OR A GENERAL WAR IN EUROPE?--
By a special telegram from London, dated in
that city yesterday, we are enabled to an-
nounce that the members of, or delegates to,
the European conference have been duly sum-
moned to assemble in session in London, on
Tuesday, the 3d of January, 1871. The plat-
form or programme of subjects for debate, or
the scope or power of the Congress, has not
been defined. It is quite apparent, however,
that one of two things will ensue from the
assembly-the peace of Europe will be re-
stored or the Old World plunged into a general
war.THE PHILANTHROPISTS who believe that cap-
ital punishment should be abolished have had
a severe offset in Vermont. A boy of nineteen
committed a most brutal murder there two
years ago for money, and these philantrop-
ists have exerted themselves strongly to save
him from execution. They even secured the
passage of a law by one house of the Legisla-
ture commuting his sentence; but the stern
sense of justice on the part of the people in
general brought such an overwhelming mass
of protests that the other house refused to pass
it. The good sense of the people may usually
be trusted in such cases.THE KIDNAPED COLORED GIRL RE-
LEASED.-Through the efforts of the American
Consul General at Havana, Maggie Robinson,
a colored girl who was kidnapped at St.
Louis two years and a half ago, and whose
case then excited so much interest at Wash-
ington as to cause the government to interfere
in her behalf, has been released, and she is
now on her way from New Orleans to St.
Louis, where her relatives reside. These facts
are even more significant of the value of
American citizenship, irrespective of color or
condition, than the memorable and successful
interference of our national navy in behalf
of Martin Koszta, a Hungarian, who had simply
declared his intention of becoming an American
citizen. They are, moreover, suggestive of a
prodigious revolution occasioned by our late
civil war. The humblest American citizen
may now confidently count upon full redress
of wrongs, whether inflicted at home or
abroad.

The Dreadful Misfortunes of Cuba.

The letters from Cuba which we published
yesterday exhibited what the poet Campbell
might have recognized as almost equal to his
"bloodiest picture in the book of time." The
new Captain General, Valmaseda, seems deter-
mined himself to take the field in a war of
extermination, while the insurgents are no
less resolute in pursuing their policy of laying
waste an island which used to be the garden of
the world. The destruction of estates by the
insurgents for the past two months has been
very great, and is continuing, despite the efforts
of the troops, and already hopes of a crop of
any importance are gone. Our correspondent
at Santiago de Cuba describes the depression
in that city as more general, and for
stronger reasons, than it has ever been since
the breaking out of the insurrection. Planters
have been compelled to abandon their places
and bring their negroes into town. Hundreds
of the poorer country people are rushing
thither, fearing to be encompassed within the
insurgent lines, and killed if found there by
the troops. Crowded in filthy tenements, large
numbers are daily dying from starvation or
from cholera, which has at length been added
to the dreadful misfortunes of Cuba. If this hor-
rible state of things shall last for a year longer
what will become of the Cubans? All parties,
alike the adherents of the Spanish government
and those of the insurrection, will be involved
in the common ruin. Can the administration
at Washington devise no plan that by interven-
tion or by mediation shall put a happy end to
all this wretchedness and wrong?Our Social Christmas.
Christmas usually "comes once a year," but
this year it has come twice. Yesterday its
ordinary religious solemnities were blended
with and, perhaps, even sobered by those of
the Sabbath. It was exclusively a holy day.
Church bells chimed, church organs resounded
and sacred music was in order at the family
altar as well as at church.But our social Christmas comes to-day.
Divested of religious observances and
restraints, it is simply a joyous holiday. Offices
and stores will be closed; even Wall street sus-
pends its "operations." A regular legalized
holiday invites us all, of every age and class,
to enjoy the festivities of the season. Com-
paratively few, it is to be hoped, will fail to
respond to the invitation. Even those whose
hearts are, for any reason, too heavy to share
in the almost universal joy cannot refuse to
be glad that others are bliss with a merry
Christmas and with the prospect of a happy
New Year. The jolly old Pope who, in an
early age of the Church, issued a bull
strictly forbidding fasting on Christmas Day
under any pretext whatever, would here and
now find none to protest against so genial a
decree. On the contrary, those who sit down
to bountiful tables should do all they can that
the poorest may also feast to-day. In dining
rooms and gay parlors and gayer ballrooms,
in theatres and concert halls-wherever, in fine,
the old and young shall meet to celebrate the
day, let them all make merry in their hearts
on this our social Christmas.THE GEORGIA ELECTION-A decided demo-
cratic victory, a disastrous republican defeat;
for it indicates a reaction down South which,
by the year 1872, will have carried over every
Southern State to the democracy. What,
then, with New York, Connecticut, Indiana,
Missouri, California and Oregon gone by the
board-what, then, we ask, is the chance for
the democratized and divided republicans?
Let the "bloated bondholders" tremble. Their
six per cent interest in gold is getting to be a
very interesting problem, and the late ex-Pre-
sident Buchanan, who would not risk a dollar
in these government securities, smelt the rat.
All the Southern negroes, as well as the South-
ern whites, are ready to sustain the theory of
Buchanan concerning our national debt and its
securities, and this is the drift of this
Georgia election.THE MISSION OF SIR JOHN ROSE.-It is
stated from Montreal that Sir John Rose is
on his way to the New Dominion, entrusted
with a mission from the British government of
conciliation and compromise with the Wash-
ington government on the subject of the Cana-
dian fisheries. With the pressure brought to
bear against England by the impending evil
of a general war we had a right to expect
peace overtures ere this; but it is better late
than never. We are ready and willing at any
and all times to hear propositions for settle-
ment and listen to terms of conciliation, always
reserving to ourselves the right to reply "yea
or nay." We know that the policy which so
recently dictated the release of the Fenian
prisoners in Ireland dictates the present mis-
sion of Sir John Rose, and that England, deso-
late and friendless in her hour of need, is cry-
ing aloud in her despair for the kindly coun-
tenance of some creature who loves her. But
we can accept the mission as freely as if it
were inspired by a more cordial sentiment,
and Sir John Rose is as heartily welcome as
"roses in December."KING WILLIAM AND THE POPE.-King Wil-
liam, it is said, has offered the Pope the nice
little fortified town of Fulda, in Hesse-Cassel,
as a residence. If the Holy Father will not
make terms with King Victor Em-
manuel; if he will not remain in Rome,
Fulda would be as desirable a home as
any other. The town is well fortified; it is
an ancient ecclesiastical seat, having been in
times gone by the residence of the prince
bishops. It boasts of a fine cathedral and an
archiepiscopal palace. The inhabitants are
mostly Roman Catholic. It is one of the
strange features of these strange times that
the great champion of the Protestant North
should be the most zealous defender of the
Pope.BAD FOR FRANCE.-Nothing imparts so
gloomy an aspect to the future of French
republicanism as the sanguinary temper
exhibited by the "reds" of the large cities.
We publish this morning an account of the
murder of a French general at Lyons, which
does more than anything else to confirm the
statements of European writers that the repub-
licans of France are unfit for self-government.
It was unkindly said, soon after the overthrow
of the Bonaparte dynasty, that the French
republic meant military terrorism in the pro-
vinces and mob law in the city, and the recent
manifestations in Lyons, Marseilles and else-
where seem a verification of the assertion.

Double "Six." Double-Republicans "Out."

Boss Tweed's donation of fifty thousand dol-
lars to the poor of the Seventh ward is one of
the most encouraging signs of the time. A
voluntary contribution for charitable pur-
poses of this degree of munificence-fifty
thousand for a single ward-has not been
equalled since the days of the great
philanthropist, George Peabody. Who ever
imagined that the name of George Peabody,
the revered and renowned philanthropist, and
that of William M. Tweed, the "best abused man"
of the terrible Tammany ring, would ap-
pear upon the same page and in commendation
of similar benevolent purposes? Not many,
we think. But such is the fact, and as such it
must be received by the community.Now, what should Tammany do to keep up
this grand pioneer movement of one of its
principal leaders-a movement calculated to
win to its side every poor man, woman and
child, not excepting niggers, in the country?
It is simply this-Instead of squandering
millions in establishing milk and water news-
papers in some parts of the country, in buy-
ing out non-Tammany and non-paying concerns
in others, in sopping up radical politicians,
in watering this neglected republican flower
and in padding that skeleton of a frame wasted
in unrequited devotion to the republican
cause, let it expend the money thus wasted
by establishing branches of this great original
"Tweed Relief Association" (based upon a free
will capital of fifty thousand dollars) and
spreading them all over the country. When
it becomes a national affair the tide might be
changed to the "Tammany National Relief
Association," with power and means to extend
relief to all the poor, especially those enjoying
the elective franchise, to be found in all
doubtful States. They can stretch our city
tax levy to any extent. What a splendid
organization this would prove in the contest
for the Presidential prize in 1872! How easy
to manage its working machinery! Let the
proclamation go forth to the nation that under
democratic rule there will be no more pov-
erty, no more destitution, no more raggedness
or squalor, no more sorrow, no more stomachs
pinched by the pangs of hunger, no more
limbs frozen by the icy blasts of winter, and
what can prevent the overwhelming triumph
of the Tammany democracy? From the
Seventh ward of the city of New York can this
proclamation be issued; for after this Tweed
Relief Association gets fairly under way-in
the words of the beautiful hymn-

There'll be no more sorrow there.

Therefore let Tammany go in for this mag-
nificent national relief movement without de-
lay. Suppose it will require fifty or a hundred
millions, that can be restored in two months
after the democrats regain national power.
Besides, the machine need only be run during
the winter, leaving the operators to enjoy the
summer months on their pickings and steal-
ings. "Charity covers a multitude of sins."
Faith, hope and charity lead us to salvation;
"but the greatest of these is charity." Let
the good work go on, and let all the sackems
follow the example of the liberal Tweed.GAMBETTA ON CHURCH AND STATE.-M.
Gambetta, the only man in France who has
come prominently to the surface during this
crisis, has taken a step which, if it does not
make him, will most certainly do him damage.
He has, it is said, written to Rome announc-
ing his desire to terminate the concordat
between France and the Holy See, his ulti-
mate and avowed object being to separate
Church and State. If M. Gambetta will halt
at this point all lovers of social and religious
liberty will wish him success. The principle
of his programme is good. It is questionable,
however, whether in present circumstances
the programme is wise. The Church in France
is now on the side of the republic. M. Gam-
betta may find that in carrying out his liberal
purpose he has ruined the chances of the
republic. The bishops will be liable to identify
the policy of the dictator with the socialistic
theories of the first republic, and with the
blasphemous worship of the goddess of reason.
If you wish to win, M. Gambetta, you must
not march too quickly.

Personal Intelligence.